

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, lines 19-22, with the following amended paragraph:

The LF is immobilized on a naturally occurring substrate via the N-terminus region of the lactoferrin. Suitable substrates include proteins, polysaccharides, ~~cellulose~~, nucleic acids, and nucleotides, ~~and lipids~~. Preferred substrates include collagen, gelatin, fibronectin, casein, mucin, heparin-sulfate, carrageenan, deoxyribonucleic acid, or adenosine triphosphate ~~or a triglyceride~~.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 35 to page 11, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

Other suitable biologically active substrates include proteins, such as collagen, denatured collagen (~~gelatin~~), fibronectin, and casein; polysaccharides, such as mucin, heparan-sulfates, and carrageenan; ~~and cellulose~~; and nucleic acids and their nucleotides, such as deoxyribonucleic acid and adenosine triphosphate; ~~and lipids such as triglycerides~~.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, lines 2-24, with the following paragraph:

The inventive compositions comprise a defined dispersion. A "dispersion" includes an aqueous solution, an aqueous emulsion, a colloid, a suspension, a powder, or a granular solid that contains the *Im*-LF. A "defined dispersion" is dispersion made, blended, concocted, constructed, synthesized, or assembled of preselected ingredients or components, each in preselected amounts. Dispersion can be accomplished in various ways. A first

way is that of a solution, most preferably an aqueous solution containing the *Im*-LF. ~~In embodiments, in which LF is immobilized on a lipid substrate, such as a triglyceride compound, the lipid can be held in solution if the solution has the properties of bile (i.e., solution of mixed micelles with bile salt added), or the solution has the properties of a detergent or a solvent (e.g., a solution of Tween).~~ A second way is that of an emulsion, i.e., a 2-phase system in which one liquid is dispersed in the form of small globules throughout another liquid that is immiscible with the first liquid. (Swinyard and Lowenthal, "Pharmaceutical Necessities" *REMINGTON'S PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES*, 17th ed., AR Gennaro (Ed), Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, 1985 p.1296). Aqueous emulsions containing a second hydrophobic liquid phase are preferred. A third way is that of a suspension of a solid phase containing the *Im*-LF, either dispersed within a liquid phase, such as a colloid suspension of *Im*-LF, or dispersed among other solids (e.g., microcrystalline suspension), the composition thus having the form of a powder or a granular solid. In various embodiments, such solid dispersions containing *Im*-LF can be applied to surfaces directly, for example by spraying or can be contained in pharmaceuticals such as tablets, capsules, ointments, or the like. Solid dispersions have obvious advantages with respect to storage and transport, and such solid dispersions containing *Im*-LF can later be suspended or dissolved in a liquid phase before use, as appropriate or convenient. Any of the solutions, emulsions or suspensions can be incorporated into capsules, or a microsphere or particle (coated or not) contained in a capsule.